

UNDERWOOD'S DEFENSE OF SUGAR BILL IN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Democratic caucus tonight ratified the sugar bill and the income tax or excise bill, presented today by Democratic Leader Underwood, with the endorsement of the ways and means committee. Both bills will now be presented to the House.

The committee late today submitted the proposed sugar tariff revision bill to the caucus. Two propositions were laid before the caucus, one to put sugar on the free list and another levying an excise tax of one per cent on the incomes of corporations and individuals whose net income is \$5,000 upward a year.

Chairman Underwood made a statement to the caucus.

"The bill removing the tax levied at the customs houses on sugar," said Mr. Underwood, "imported into this country, will have the effect of reducing the price of sugar to the consumer about one and one-half cents a pound."

The statement further says that, in the opinion of the committee, large profits made by manufacturers and refiners of sugar have been due to the customs tariff and that placing sugar on the free list would reduce the profit, would not destroy the industry in the United States, but would result in a saving to the American people of \$107,000,000.

"The purpose of the excise bill presented to the caucus," Mr. Underwood said, "is to extend the tax on the doing of business by individuals and co-partnerships. The special tax will accomplish the same result as would have been accomplished by an income tax, if within the power of congress to enact one, so far as raising revenue is concerned, but keeps well within the principles laid down by the supreme court in its decision affirming the constitutionality of the corporation tax law."

Doesn't Alter Law.

"The bill does not alter, amend or repeal the corporation tax law, but

provides that every person, firm or co-partnership, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one per centum on the entire net income over and above \$5000, received from all sources during each year, and further provides that in computing the income of any person there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company if the special excise tax of one per centum now imposed by law has been paid by such corporations."

The statement further says:

"That if these bills become laws they will have repealed a burden of taxation now borne by the American people on a food product that all must consume (of \$107,000,000), and will have substituted taxes that will probably aggregate between fifty million dollars and sixty millions, that will be collected from persons at an income of more than \$5000."

The New Sugar Bill.

The sugar bill submitted to the caucus would eliminate the much discussed Dutch standard test and contains the following provisions:

Sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, icelada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, maple sugar, maple syrup, refined syrup, glucose or grape sugar, and sugar cane shall be admitted free of duty.

Saccharine, sixty-five cents per pound duty.

Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for, valued at fifteen cents per pound or less, and sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored or in any way adulterated, two cents per pound, valued at more than fifteen cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. The weight and value of immediate coverings, other than outer packing case, or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM MINORITY REPORT

Following are extracts from the minority report of the House ways and means committee, in addition to those already printed in the Star:

Sugar Trust's Record.

The Democratic Party can not escape the natural effect of this unholy alliance between itself and the refiners. Nearly every one of those refiners stand convicted, either by the action of the court or by confession of illegal practice in connection with the weighing and sampling of the raw sugars imported by them. They have either been forced by the decree of the courts or have voluntarily consented to pay into the United States Treasury millions of dollars which they have wrongfully withheld from the Government in the settlement of customs duties. Not one refinery alone, but several have been guilty of this conduct and have been forced by the Treasury officials, under threat of prosecution, to settle with the Government. Moreover, it is this same class of people who last summer extorted from the consumers of sugar in the United States an additional profit of two cent per pound on all the sugar they sold when they found themselves in a position in which they were able to do this, because of the fact that the domestic crop of beet and cane sugar was not ready for the market. As soon as that crop of domestic beet and cane sugar came onto the market they were not only forced to check the advance in the price of refined sugar, but were compelled to lower their price more than two cents per pound to meet the competition of the domestic sugar. It is to the tender mercies of these confessed lawbreakers, who did not hesitate to wring from the consumers in the United States the last penny they could get for their sugar and who did not hesitate to rob the National Government when paying their just customs duties, that the Democratic Party proposes now to deliver the people of the United States, bound hand and foot.

The European Policy.

The entire supply of beet sugar comes from Continental Europe and the United States, Europe producing at present fourteen-fifteenths of the

total. The industry in Europe is a little over 100 years old, and long since reached the stage where beet sugar has not only completely supplanted cane sugar in domestic consumption, but has furnished a considerable quantity for export. Most progressive nations of continental Europe have followed practically the same general policy; namely, to place a high tariff against the importation of foreign sugar, and raise a revenue by the imposition of an internal-revenue tax on the home consumption.

The Brussels convention of 1903 provided that the excess tariff duties above internal-revenue tax, which excess is called surtax, should not exceed 48.2 cents per 100 on raw sugar, and 52.5 cents per 100 on refined sugar. The internal-revenue tax is not applied to sugar for export. As Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France and Holland all produce more sugar than they consume, they are able to enter the markets of the world at a lower price than they charge their own citizens for sugar. Under this arrangement, Europe produces annually about 7,500,000 long tons of sugar, which at 4½ cents per pound, or \$190 per long ton, amounts in value to \$750,000,000.

Foremost among the European nations in the production of sugar is Germany, whose average plantings for the past three years amount to 1,107,000 acres, from which she has harvested an annual average crop for the same years of 2,982,000 long tons of sugar valued at \$208,000,000; that is, on an actual planted area equivalent to only forty-eight of our townships she produces annually about two-thirds as much sugar as the United States consumes, harvesting a crop valued at over \$200,000,000 per year.

The reason why European economists and statesmen are unanimous in the support of the uniform sugar policy of the Continent is not only that they are able to become, through this policy, independent of tropical countries for one of the necessities of life, and are able to produce a yearly crop valued at \$750,000,000, but also that they have found the effect of beet culture to be the most beneficial

to the other agricultural crops of Europe. Official data collected by Germany shows that the effect of beet culture in that country has been to cause the following increase in the production of other crops: Wheat, 34 per cent; rye, 15 per cent; barley, 25 per cent; oats, 41½ per cent; and potatoes, 102 per cent. So important is this effect that some of the leading economists and statesmen maintain that they could well afford to pursue their present sugar policy even if no money were made on the sugar crop itself.

American Beet Possibilities.

In Senate Document No. 22, Sixty-first Congress, first session, page 27, the Secretary of Agriculture officially states that the area in the United States having soil and climatic conditions adapted to the production of satisfactory sugar beet is at least 274,000,000 acres; that is, we have 274 times as much land adapted to beet culture as is used by Germany in any one year in producing two-thirds as much sugar as the United States consumes. The Secretary of Agriculture further states that:

"If we only consider those localities in this country that have the best facilities for taking up the beet-sugar industry, and limit the territory to that portion capable of producing our own consumption of sugar, it might be said that the United States possesses some material advantage over Europe."

In view of the results obtained in Europe, of the officially determined beet area in the United States, and the natural advantages of that area, it is preposterous to maintain that the beet-sugar industry is a hothouse industry in the United States. The only thing necessary for the consistent and continuous development of that industry in our own country to a point where we shall produce our own sugar is the unquestioned maintenance of a fiscal policy that will equalize the difference in the cost of production in the United States and abroad.

Price of Beets.

The testimony taken before the hearing of this committee conclusively demonstrates that the beet-sugar manufacturers in this country are paying the farmer considerably more for beets than they did a few years ago. In California the price of beets for the quality of beets has recently been increased 75 cents a ton, which makes the price for the quality of beets usually raised in that section \$6 per ton.

In Utah and Idaho the ruling price is \$5 per ton and freight, which makes the beets cost, delivered at the factory, over \$5.50 to \$5.85 per ton.

In Colorado and Nebraska the price averages from \$5.50 per ton to \$6.50 per ton.

In Michigan and Ohio the customary contract calls for a payment by the factory of \$4.50 per ton for beets testing twelve per cent sugar with 32 1-3 cents per ton for each additional per cent of sugar in the beets, with a minimum guarantee of \$5 per ton.

Under such form of contract coupled with the freight charges paid by the factory, the average price paid by one of the leading Michigan companies in 1910 was \$6.91 per ton.

As contrasted with the above cost of beets to the American manufacturer, we have the officially determined cost of beets per ton of 2000 pounds in the open market in France and Germany as follows:

Year	France	Germany
1902-3	\$4.03
1903-4	3.92
1904-5	3.91
1905-6	4.31
1906-7	3.81
1907-8	3.98
1908-9	4.18
1909-10	4.27
1910-11	4.86
Average	4.05

(The minority report goes into a comparison of wages paid in sugar factories in Europe and the United States, which roughly speaking shows the cost of labor in the United States as being from two to four times greater than in Europe, and comments thus on the showing, "If the American manufacturer of beet sugar is to compete with the European

SUN YAT SEN THANKS MAUI CHINESE MISSION FOR MESSAGE

(Special Correspondence of The Star)

WAILUKU, March 15.—The ladies of the Wailuku Union church met with Miss Zelle K. Rogers this week Wednesday. The meeting was well attended and one of unusual interest. Mrs. W. F. Crockett had charge. "Current Events" was the topic of the day. After Mrs. Crockett's well written paper upon the recent important events in history, Miss Charlotte F. Turner read the letter of thanks that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had sent to the Wailuku Chinese church in reply to a letter congratulating him upon his success and the formation of the Chinese Republic. The letter was typewritten, signed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and sent from the office of the president of the Chinese republic. In full it is as follows:

"Republic of China, the President's Office, Nanking, February 9, 1912.

"To the Members of the Chinese Mission, Wailuku, Maui, T. H.

Greeting: The president of the Chinese Republic thanks the members of the Chinese Mission, Wailuku, Maui, for their sincere congratulations on the success of the great National movement and, relying on the prayers of the members of the Chinese Mission, hopes to give China a righteous and sound government, and make it a veritable kingdom of God on earth.

"SUN YAT SEN, President."

Present to Sheriff.

Clement Crowell, the popular sheriff of Maui county, was greatly surprised this week when his men on the force, a number of townspeople and some of his intimate friends came hurriedly into his office, presumably on business of importance. The business was the presentation to Mr. Crowell of a handsome Elgin gold watch. J. Garcia said a few appropriate words and then gave him the present. The case was engraved with the initials of the

sheriff, while inside the cover were the words, "Presented to Clement Crowell by the Wailuku Police Force." On Thursday the Lahaina force presented him with a gold badge of office.

Personal and Social.

Mrs. Fanny B. Look of Florence, Massachusetts, and her mother, Mrs. Burr now in her eighty-third year, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Bangs, have paid Maui a visit this past week. They were the guests of Miss Ida L. Tucker, the kindergarten of Hamakua. The visitors were staying at the home of Mrs. Melle Hair. The day they left they paid a flying visit to some of the other parts of central Maui, visiting Wailuku just before the Claudine sailed on Tuesday. They were greatly impressed with the beauties of scenery and the delightful climate.

E. D. Burbank, representing the book firm of Ginn & Co., has spent a few days on Maui, visiting the principals and district superintendents in the interests of his firm. Mr. Burbank is a Dartmouth graduate, and has been several years in the book business. He has recently been representing his firm in the Orient, and is now just returning to his San Francisco office. Mrs. Burbank accompanies him. He will leave soon for Chicago, where his firm has now located him permanently.

The Puunene Club gave a dance on Saturday evening in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The affair was highly successful. A large number of guests accepted the invitations of the members of the club.

The Wailuku bowlers have again defeated the Puunene men, by thirty-three points. Frank Lufkin, W. S. Chillingworth, C. E. Myers, C. E. Clark and Wm. Bal Jr. played for Wailuku; Fred Voeller, E. F. Delbert, Wm. Lougher, J. B. Thomson and C. C. Campbell played for Puunene. The games were played off last Sunday morning at Puunene.

PANAMA CANAL POSSIBILITIES

Consul General John L. Griffiths, London: The following is an extract from the London Daily Telegraph of February 1, 1912, in reference to the Panama Canal and the building of ships in British waters for service on said waterway:

While the opening of the canal will give a great impetus to trade with the west coast of South America, it is expected to do equally great things for the Western States of America and British Columbia. At present, it is said, the cost of the land journey right across the continent is relatively prohibitive. Given cheap through steamship communication by way of Panama from Europe to the Pacific ports, and we shall, it is averred, see a big emigration traffic spring up which will bring greatly increased prosperity to the Pacific slope. Then, again, it is pretty evident that not a little of the freight traffic which now goes eastward to the sea will find its natural port of shipment on the Pacific. Altogether the Panama waterway foreshadows so many possible changes that steamship managers may well be excused if they are anxious as to the new plans it will necessitate.

From the Tyne comes the interesting news that not a few of the steamers now building on the northeast coast are designed for the navigation of the Panama Canal. The orders for these vessels, says the correspondent who sends the information, have been placed very quietly, and in many cases it is not yet known for which particular branch of the Pacific trade they are intended. The fact that the vessels are designed to carry as much tonnage as possible on a restricted draft of water is held to leave no doubt as to the intention of the owners. This presumably does not mean that they must not draw much water if they wish to get through the canal. The new waterway will have an advantage over the Suez Canal in this respect, for it has been specially designed to secure the passage of modern ships of deep draft. The inference is that the trades in which these vessels will be engaged will not be associated with deep-water harbors,

and that that fact has to be taken into account.

If report is correct we shall this year see a good many more vessels ordered, in view of the completion of the Panama enterprise. It may be assumed, too, that Continental countries are also maturing their plans for the opening up of new services with new ships. In the United States it is being sought to achieve "the same end by a bill now before Congress which would have curious consequences. It would allow Americans to buy foreign-built ships and register them in their own country, provided such ships are never used for coastwise trade—which in the largest sense means trade between New York and San Francisco—and are strictly confined to foreign-going trade. It is of course in its foreign-going shipping that the United States is essentially weak. If the bill passes we shall see for the first time on record a mercantile marine split into two separated and permanent divisions. An incidental feature of the measure is that all shipbuilding material shall be admitted free of duty into the United States.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT.

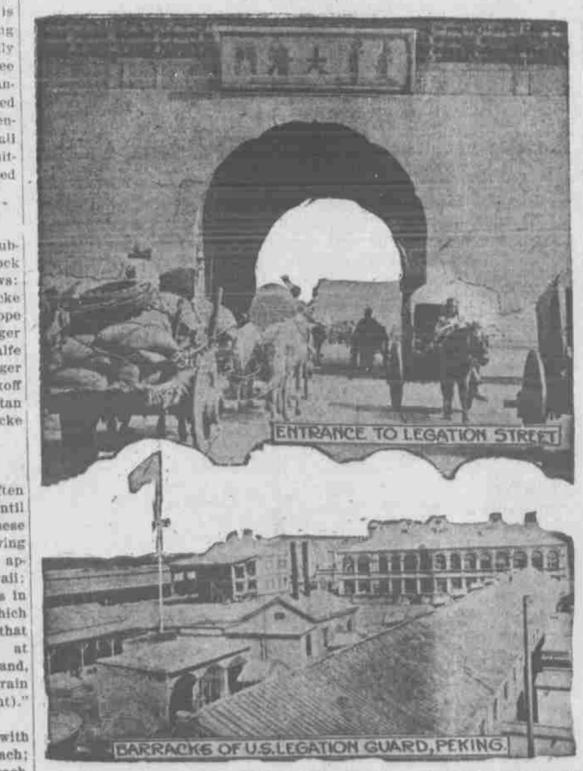
The Hawaiian band will give a public concert at Aala Park at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The program follows: March, Comrades.....Lincke Overture, Dame Valentine.....Suppe Intermezzo, Fruit of the Rose, Berger Selection, The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe Vocal, Hawaiian Songs, Ar. by Berger Selection, Romanesca.....Zikoff Gavotte, Rhine Sound.....Latan Finale, True Blue.....Lincke The Star Spangled Banner.

MALARIA IN JAMAICA.

The climate of Jamaica is often likened to that of Hawaii, but, until the scourge of malaria reaches these shores, a sentence like the following from Consular Reports will never appear in an official report of Hawaii: "The governor of Jamaica states in his annual report, a copy of which was forwarded by Consul Snyder, that quinine depots were established at every postoffice throughout the island, enabling the public to procure 5-grain doses for a farthing (one-half cent)."

We will make the island trip, with party of three or four at \$6.00 each; and party of five or six at \$5.00 each. Our per hour rates are \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Holidays, \$5.00 per hour. Silva's Auto Stand, Chaplain street, opposite Catholic Mission. Phone 3664 or 1179.

WHERE FOREIGNERS TOOK REFUGE DURING THE MUTINY OF TROOPS



PEKIN, March 6.—The United States legation, where they were under the protection of the legation guard, served as shelter for foreigners during the uprising in placed at 5000. No Americans or other foreigners were killed, although many of them are among those whose property was looted.

ST. THOMAS TO BE FREE PORT

A free port, with docking and warehouse facilities sufficient to make it attractive as a clearing port for ships and merchandise of the world, is the plan which, according to Consul C. H. Payne, is being contemplated for the Danish West Indies. The following details of this plan are furnished by him:

Plans are being made at Copenhagen which, if perfected, will transform St. Thomas into a West Indian Singapore.

In anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal the Minister of Finance of Denmark has already been formed for developing the harbor of St. Thomas, and will be managed by the East Asia Co., with Prince Valdemar as honorary president. The company proposes to install elaborate docks, shipyards, and warehouses, and to deepen the channels for the accommodations of the largest ships. The total proposed expenditure will amount to \$5,300,000.

CHAIRMAN NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.



ALBANY, N. Y., February 21.—George M. Palmer, who was elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee to succeed Norman E. Mack, represented Schoharie county in the state legislature for a number of years. Schoharie has the distinction of being the only county in the state that has not gone Republican since the Civil War. Mr. Mack was relieved of the duties of state chairman in order that he might give his entire time to the national committee, of which he has been chairman for four years.

SURVEY WORK CONSOLIDATION

By J. A. BRECKONS.

(Special Correspondence of The Star)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress a plan looking to the consolidation of work of surveying and mapping now conducted by the general land office, the geological survey, the office of Indian affairs and the reclamation service.

The secretary recommends a change in the law by which he will be authorized to effect a consolidation of any or all of the office and field forces, including instruments and equipment employed in the performance of surveying work of every kind and character for the department of the interior under a single administrative officer or bureau of the interior department, this bureau to have general supervision of the expenditure of all funds appropriated for carrying on surveys and resurveys.

Fine Job Printing at the Star office.

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